THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVIII.
NUMBER 16.

CALCUTTA: MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1881.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH APRIL.

WE GIVE from the London papers the following statement of particulars connected with the assassination of Emperor Alexander II of Russia. His Majesty was killed in St Petersburg by an explosive missile thrown at him as he was returning in his carriage from a military parade. Notwithstanding the mounted escort which surrounded the carriage, a bomb thrown from the garden of the Michael Palace fell under the carriage and destroyed it. As the Czar and his brother Michael struggled to their feet, another bomb fell, which tore off the Emperor's right leg, wounded the Grand Duke, killed two persons on the spot, and fatally wounded several others. The Czar was carried unconscious to the Winter Palace, where he died two hours later. Two men were secured; the missiles were of glass, filled with nitro-glycerine. As the Czarewitch left his palace subsequently, he was saluted as Emperor by the crowd. The event has caused intense excitement in the Russian capital.

THE FOLLOWING imperial manifesto was issued under orders of the new Emperor:

"We by the grace of God, Alexander III., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, Czar of Poland, Grand Duke of Finland &c., hereby make known to all our faithful subjects that it has pleased the Almighty in his inscrutable will to visit Russia with heavy blows of fate and to call her benefactor, the Emperor Alexander II., to Himself. He fell by the hands of impious murderers, who had repeatedly sought his precious life, and made their attempts because they saw in him the protector of Russia, the foundation of her greatness and the promoter of the welfare of the Russian people. Let us bow to the unfathomable will of Divine Providence and offer up to the Almighty our prayers for the repose of the pure soul of our beloved father. We ascend the throne which we inherit from our forefathers, the throne of the Russian Empire the Czardom of Poland and the Grand Dukedom of Finland inseparably connected with it. We assume the heavy burden which God has imposed upon us with firm reliance upon His Almighty help. May He bless our work, to the welfare of our beloved Fatherland, and may He guide our strength for the happiness of all our faithful subjects. In repeating before Almighty God the sacred vow made by our father, to devote, according to the testament of our fore-fathers, the whole of our life to care for the welfare, power, and honour of Russia, we call upon all our faithful subjects to unite before the altar of the Almighty their prayers with ours and command them to swear fidelity to us and to our successor, his Imperial Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke Nicolia Alexandrovitch. "Given at St. Petersburgh in the year of our Lord 1881, and the first year of our reign."

ON THE arrival of the news of the assassination of the Emperor of Russia the Emperor of Germany was deeply affected and remained for some minutes speechless. The news was sent to all the members of the Royal Family, amongst others Prince William, who happened to be in the theatre at the time. They were all called to the Palace, whither most of the foreign Ambassadors hurried. At nine a special service for the soul of the departed was held at the Russian Embassy, Unter den Linden. A grand requiem was celebrated the next day to enable as many as possible to attend.

THE NEWS of the Czar's assassination has created a feeling of mingled surprise and horror in the United States. From no quarter come expressions of sympathy with the assassins. The Americans as a people knew the Czar chiefly as a ruler who emancipated the serfs, and their admiration for this act was tinged with friendly regard because of his earnest expressions of sympathy when President Lincoln was assassinated.

THE COURT of England will go into mourning for his late Majesty the Emperor of Russia for one month from the 14th March.

A VERY interesting discussion took place the other day at the London School Board as to the eligibility of women to act as school inspectors. Hitherto, although women teach in Board schools, vote at School Board elections, and sit on School Boards, it has been considered that they are not qualified to serve as inspectors of school. As a seventh inspector is wanted, the School Management Committee recommended that in the advertisement it should be stated "a woman is eligible for appointment." The recommendation was carried by the casting vote of the chairman, twenty members voting on each side.

TUESDAY, 12TH APRIL.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following items of Parliamentary intelligence relating to India:

CANDAHAR.

In answer to Mr. Onslow, Lord Hartington said he could not take upon himself the responsibility of stating what steps the Government of India were taking to establish a permanent Government at Candahar, as it would certainly be prejudicial to the public service.

A MAP OF AFGHANISTAN.

The Marquis of Hartington, answering Lord G. Hamilton, said that the question of the distribution of troops in Beloochistan and Afghanistan was mainly a matter for the consideration of the Indian Government, and he was not yet sufficiently in possession of their views to place in the library a map showing the stations at which troops should be placed. He had no objection, however, to furnish a map of the country.

CANDAHAR.

In answering a question from Sir W. Palliser, Mr. Gladstone said a day would be given for the Candahar debate as soon as the Government had extricated itself from the present obligations of Supply; but in the meantime he could not undertake to engage the Viceroy to waive or postpone any measure which he might have in contemplation on the subject.

INDIAN FINANCE.

Sir George Campbell asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury whether the instalment of the loan of two millions due from India has been paid in the current year 1880-81 and whether the amount so due is to be a set off against or to be added to the amount of £500,000 proposed to be granted in aid of the Afghan war.—Lord F. Cavendish said that the Act of 1879, authorising the advance of two millions, required the Government of India to repay £290,000 on account of the principal of the loan before the close of the current financial year. No payment had been made by India in performance of that condition, nor has the limit of time granted for such performance as yet reached. Her Majesty's Government would introduce a bill releasing India from the obligation to repay the loan. But if that bill should not become law before the 31st inst., they would not press India to make a payment which Parliament had been asked to remit. Her Majesty's Government proposed to pay half-a-million in the current year to India, irrespective of the sum due by India on account of the loan which was to be remitted.

CANDAHAR.

Mr. Gladstone informed Sir H. Tyler that the Indian Government had received certain instructions from the Home Government with regard to the evacuation of Candahar, and he had no doubt the Indian Government would make further communications to the Home Government before Candahar was quitted.

INDIAN MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The Marquis of Hartington informed Sir Trevor Lawrence that papers with respect to the reorganisation of the Indian Army Medical Department were being prepared.

AN INTERESTING INVENTION has been made by Victor Popp of Vienna and Paris—we refer to compressed air-clocks. He lately delivered a lecture on the subject and stated that the motive power of the clocks has no weights or springs, but a simple contrivance for the admission, minute by minute, of highly compressed air through metal tubes. By these means the clock never requires winding up, cleaning, or regulating. The air is regulated by a system of simple central machinery. Many of these clocks are now in use in Paris, and it is proposed to place a few in London as an experiment.

THE PARNELL FAMILY seem to be a family of political agitators. Whilst Mr. Parnell himself is moving about with rapidity between Paris, the House of Commons, and Cork, his sister is engaged in promoting a Ladies' Land League in Ireland and England; and now a telegram informs us that Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the Member for Cork, spoke at a Land League meeting at Brooklyn, New York, the day before.

LORD NAPIER AND ETTRICK thus delivered himself on the Candahar question in the Lords:

From the character of the speeches which had been addressed to the House it was plain that the opinion of those who opposed the Government was that Kandahar should under no circumstances be given up. This being so, he should vote against the resolution. He should pursue this course because the annexation of Kandahar would be contrary to the traditional policy of England, and contrary to our diplomatic declarations, and also because it would impose an unnecessary charge upon India, and would be an attack upon a free and independent people. He contended that the alliance between Russia and the late Ameer was entirely due to the action of the late Government.

Well said.

THE LAHORE TRIBUNE has the following:

We announced in a recent issue that the Lahore Government College had practically ceased to exist. We are informed that it has now been finally decided to discontinue for good the teaching of the Calcutta courses in one and all of the College classes. In the 2nd year's and the 4th year's class, the courses have not yet been discontinued, but will be discontinued from the next year. In the 1st year's and 3rd year's classes the Calcutta courses have already ceased to be taught. So the January of 1882 will see the anti-High-Education policy of Government crowned with perfect success in the Punjab. Under the benign influence of Persian lovesongs and Arabic Astrology, our helpless Province will now have the happiness of going back to the shady realms of ignorance, superstition, and salaams in hyperbole.

We hope Lord Ripon will interfere. His Lordship's addresses at Lahore were encouraging to friends of liberal education.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER with the Government of India gives an interesting summary of the past statistical history of the Bengal Army. The period 1860-69 presents a death-rate of 29·28, 1870-79 of 19·12. In respect of mortality Bengal proper renders for these 20 years the best return (22·9), Rohilcund and Meerut come next (23·1), then follow the Punjab (23·2), Gangetic provinces (25·0) and Agra and Central India (29·3). Fort William was the healthiest station in the Presidency in 1879 and Peshawar the deadliest. The Punjab was peculiarly unhealthy in this year. About a half of the total number of deaths took place in this province, which was severely visited by both fever and cholera.

THE STATISTICS of the Armies of Afghanistan are as follows: admission rate 1,315, daily sick rate 57 and death-rate 88·12. Of 837 deaths 365 were due to cholera, 62 were killed in action, 9 died of wounds inflicted in battle, 46 were drowned, 65 died of enteric fever, 68 of remittent fever, 42 of dysentery and 85 of respiratory diseases. Of the 365 cholera deaths 254 (74·03 per 1,000 of strength) occurred among the troops operating from the Peshwar Valley, 21 among those occupying the Kurram Valley, 83 in Southern Afghanistan, and 7 at Kabul.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH APRIL.

THE POPULATION of Bombay, according to the recent census, is about 753,000, which is an increase of 120,000 on the population of 1872. But according to *our* Census officer the population of Calcutta is stationary!

MR. LEGGATT, the Agent for the English Telephone Company, has secured from the Secretary of State the exclusive right of establishing and working this system of communication in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon.

THERE ARE nineteen breweries in India,—3 in Madras, 1 in Bombay, 5 in the North-West Provinces, 5 in the Punjab, 3 in Burmah, and two in Mysore. The estimated production of ale, beer, and porter from these breweries, during the year 1879, was 1, 569,026 gallons of which 872,296 were purchased by the Bengal Commissariat Department for the consumption of the troops.

THERE WAS a remarkable revival of trade in India last year. The total value of the exports, exclusive of gold and silver up to end of February, was £66,289,000 as compared with £59,415,000 during the corresponding period of 1879-80. That of the imports was £48,396,000 as compared with £37,220,000.

A RUMOUR is current, says the *Bombay Gazette*, in high quarters at Goa, that the British Government has proposed to the Lisbon Government to lease Goa for twenty-seven lakhs of rupees annually, a much larger sum than which it now yields, after paying all expenses, and the Goanese are consequently in a great state of alarm. This statement has been since contradicted at Lisbon.

A CORRESPONDENT solicits the attention of the judicial authorities to the practice commonly followed by judicial officers of putting off the hearing of a case whether civil or criminal eight or ten times, and the plaintiff or defendant citing witnesses is obliged to bear the cost of fees for their attendance as many times as the case is put off. The expense for the first time is heavy enough, and if it has to be borne as often as the case is adjourned, the hardship may well be imagined. The High Court ought to direct its attention to the evil complained of.

THERE is a rural Sub-Registry Office at Hilsar in the Behar Sub-Division of the Patna district. The Government is a loser by keeping it as a separate registry office and its existence is a positive grievance to parties affected. A correspondent writes to us to say that the registration business would go on better if it were transferred to the sub-divisional officer at Behar.

A CORRESPONDENT tells us that the Commissioner of Chittagong has obtained the sanction of Government to a fresh survey of the district of Chittagong, though it has been surveyed thrice. This perhaps is intended to serve as a compensation for the failure of the Noabad settlement. The sanction referred to amounts to letting loose in Chittagong the demon of survey for the next 15 years.

THURSDAY, 14TH APRIL.

AT THE last meeting of the Victoria Philosophical Institute of England held on the 31st February last two papers were read, one on the Implements of the Stone Age as a primitive demarcation between man and other animals by Dr. Thomson LLD. of Harvard University and the other on the Caves of Devonshire by Mr. Howard F. R. S. The object of the Society we see is to investigate impartially all questions of philosophy and science said to militate against the truth of the Christian Scriptures. Half the new members of the Society last year were American or Colonial, and this proportion is maintained in the current year. Subscription of one Guinea entitles members to the year's publications.

WE ARE requested to invite the attention of the District Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs to a widely felt grievance in the Sathkhira Sub division of his district. The grievance arises from the circumstance of the khal in the Kuchamorah beel leading from Sathkhira to the Ichamutty River being damned up by the zemindars of the place. They have not fulfilled their pledge of opening a shorter channel as a temporary substitute. Boats and passengers now not only perform very circuitous journey, but the former run the risk of being struck in the mud or jammed in the passage they have now recourse to. As the work of deepening has not yet commenced, the canal will probably remain closed for some time. Under the circumstances the canal ought to be re-opened.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :

When there are two conflicting decisions on the construction of a section of an Act of the legislature the point ought to be referred to a Full Bench for final settlement. One division Bench of the Bengal High Court composed of Mr. Justice Mitter and Mr. Justice Maclean ruled in a case for winding up a partnership and for obtaining certain moneys that Section 265 of the Contract Act may be construed to mean that it is left to the option of the parties either to apply to the District Judge or to institute a regular suit in the Civil Court, having regard to the pecuniary value of the subject-matter of the suit. In this the Judges followed a ruling of the Madras High Court. But the other Bench of the Bengal High Court composed of Justices MacDonell and Field were of opinion that it was the intention of the legislature in enacting Section 265 of the Contract Act to create a new jurisdiction to be exercised exclusively by the Court of the District Judge and that in the absence of a contract to the contrary the members of a partnership business or their representatives can have no remedy except by resorting to that Court which is authorized to deal fully and finally with all questions, the settlement of which is necessary in order to the complete winding up of the business of the firm. These conflicting decisions might lead to irregularities in the Lower Courts and perplex the Judges and practitioners in dealing with questions coming under the provision of the law above referred to.

OUR GOSSAIN DURGAPUR correspondent writes :

I hear that some young men from Calcutta visited Poradah haranging to a crowd of middlemen from different villages informing them that they will have to pay a rent of only 6 annas per bigha on paddy lands in which they will acquire occupancy right after three years' possession, that they will be quite at liberty to cut down the fruit trees on these lands if they liked and dispose of them to their own act. These misleading statements have led the ryots to show signs of combination to stop payment of rent until the rent was fixed at 6 annas by their zemindars. It has become necessary for the police to disabuse the minds of the people by explaining that the statements were utterly false. Another leader said that the benefit of reduced rent and acquisition of occupancy right after three years will be enjoyed equally by middlemen and kurfa ryots. Anonymous letters are being distributed in parts of Meherpore and Kushtea to stop payment of rent until the reduced rate is conceded. Actual cultivators seem to be anxious to disown the middlemen and pay rent direct to the zemindars. Kurfa ryots complain that the Rent Bill will not benefit them.

BABU NORENDRANATH SEN has been appointed a Municipal Commissioner of Calcutta in the room of Dr. Stuart resigned.

THE FOLLOWING gentlemen have been appointed Presidency Magistrates for the Town of Calcutta :

Babu Bhuggobuttychurn Mullick.	Babu Madhubkristo Sett.
,, Charuchunder Mullick.	,, Mohendronath Hazra.
Mr. W. M. Crum.	Mr. John Morison.
Babu Dwarkanath Dutt.	Babu Norendronath Sen.
,, Ganendrochunder Ghose.	,, Prosaddass Dutt.
Mr. George Irving.	,, Sagore Dutt.
Babu Joygovind Law	Mr. J. O. B. Saunders.
Rai Kanyalal Dey Bahadur.	Babu Srinath Ghose.
Babu Madhusudun Dutt.	Mr. George Stanford.
	Raja Suttyanund Ghosal.

FRIDAY, 15TH APRIL.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us about the projected Baraset Railway :

SIR,—In your last issue you recommend the new Railway line to be so constructed as to pass through Rajarhaut and other villages. This is not necessary as the line already proposed would benefit these villages without injuring the other no less important places through which the line is to pass. The line you propose will have to pass through an extensive swamp. Apart from expenses and engineering difficulties, there is one fatal objection. This swamp is the place where waters from nearly 2000 villages collect, and pass through its khals. I am sure if you knew the place as well as myself, you would never propose the alteration. For what you propose is sure to obstruct the water-way of numerous villages. And you know what it means.

The inhabitants of Badoo and other villages sent a memorial to the authorities praying that the line may pass by the east of Baraset. The same difficulty arises here and with greater strength. The reasons given by the Chief Engineer in his letter No. 809 dated the 9th February 1879 appears to me (who know these places so well) to be unanswerable. I had some talk with some of the memorialists. What they really want is that at Chundypore (a mere hamlet) the line may diverge some 400 yards towards the Jessore Trunk Road *i. e.* nearer to where the toll-house stood on the Badoo road. This may easily be done, and then the line will be within easy distance from Badoo. In short many people going from Calcutta to these places alight from their carriages at this place, Facilities may also be afforded to them and many other people if point A (the place where it is proposed to erect the station) were a few hundred yards further south. It is true that the Barrackpore road meets the Krishnaghur road there. But there is no important village there, though the Sub-Divisional Kutchery *apparently seems* to be near. If the station were to be made near the Baraset Post Office, the advantage will be greater because there are carriage stands, shops, a very large tank containing good water, and what is more, it will be exactly where the great Jessore and Krishnaghur roads meet. It will attract greater goods and passengers traffic than A. Gentlemen from Badoo betake themselves to their carriages, to come to Calcutta, at this place and the distance will not be full two and half miles.

I remain,
Yours truly,
B.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner's Office : From Bagdad—Plague reports for 4th, 5th, and 6th April show two hundred and fifty-two cases and one hundred and nineteen deaths at Nijef. Disease has appeared at Village Dissine near Jarra. Bagdad continues clean.

THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE has furnished us with the following statements :

I. Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1880-81.

	Gold		Silver		Total.
	Imports	Exports.	Imports	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
February	3353623	17950	5006355	1324193	7017835
1st 11 months.	33182239	168586	50634787	13636744	70011696

II. Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1880-81.

	Coins and Bullions received (Assay value)		Coins examined.
	Calcutta	Bombay	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of February	263	16253	16516
First 11 months	9870748	28542979	38413727

THE EAST gives the following result of the Census of Dacca : The population of the town of Dacca is ascertained to be 80,210 against 69,212 of 1872 and of the whole district is 2,196,641 against 1,870,256 of 1872 ; this shows an increase in town of 10,998, and in the district of 326,385.

THE STATESMAN notices the following case :

"Rather an unpleasant piece of news comes to us from a station in East Bengal. The Civil Surgeon of a district having gone to inspect the Lock-up and the Charitable Dispensary in an outlying sub-division, a Government servant, a Moonsiff, at the latter place, wrote to the Doctor to favor him with a call at his private residence. The Doctor requested the officer to come over to him at the Charitable Dispensary. The officer wrote in reply that he was lying on a sick bed and was too weak to walk, but was ready to send a conveyance, *i. e.*, a boat, to bring the Doctor who did not think it necessary even to give an answer to the Moonsiff's second letter, but quietly left the station, leaving the fate of the officer to chance or nature. The Doctor is new to the country, and has not probably learnt yet that he is in duty bound to attend to calls from Government servants."

We hope the Munsif has brought the case under the notice of Government.

HEAVY RAINS it is stated are hindering the evacuation of Kandahar, and may perhaps delay the Waziri Expedition. Owing to the same cause—there has been a serious landslip on the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, between Jhelum and Rawalpindi.

AN INTERESTING feature in the Kandahar debate in the Commons was the maiden speeches made by a number of promising young members. Among those belonging to this category, who took part in the debate, were Mr. Stafford Northcote, son of the leader of the Opposition ; Mr. Herbert Gladstone, son of the Premier, Viscount Baring, son of the Earl of Northbrook ; and Mr. F. W. Buxton, son-in-law of Lord Lawrence.

SATURDAY, 16TH APRIL.

THE RUSSIAN Government has just appointed a Consul at Bagdad. This is the first instance in which Russia has been represented on the Tigris. The appointment is said to be due to the interest taken by the Russian Government in the Kurdish insurrection.

A NEW Native paper has been started in Madras under the name of "*The People's Friend.*" It proposes to follow liberal and catholic principles in the treatment of Indian questions. The contents of the first number are varied and interesting. We wish our young brother every success.

IT IS NOT a little remarkable that Spain, the most bigoted nation in Europe, should be moving in the direction of disestablishment. The Ministry has very courteously, but very firmly given expression to its desires in that direction ; and a letter from Rome says, in regard to the observations of the Spanish ministers, in reply to the remonstrances of Spanish bishops and the Papal Nuncio, it is believed that the Spanish Ministry, despite its courteous words, intends to effect a real separation of the Church from the State.

AN IMPERIAL decree has been issued from St. Petersburg granting to persons deported to Siberia, with loss of civil rights, permission to follow commercial or professional pursuits after three years' good behaviour. The same privilege is accorded to political exiles, subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior.

WE ARE requested to draw attention to an advertizement in another column announcing that the first of a fortnightly series of lectures, in connection with the City College, will be delivered by Dr. Thoburn on "America and the American people," at the premises of the City College, 45, Beniatola Lane, College Square, on Monday the 18th instant, at 5 P. M.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer*, in defending Mr. Mackenzie's speech on the Calcutta Municipal Bill, thus falls foul of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra :

"Mr. Mackenzie has been severely taken to task for indulging a little quite fun at the expense of Babu Rajendralala Mittra. The learned Doctor, it is argued, is a profound philologist, and the dignity which is supposed to cluster round those linguistic attainments, should have exempted him from the shafts of playful satire. It should not, however be forgotten that Dr. Mittra is a great Sanskrit scholar and in the former capacity has figured as one of the most interminable propers in that long-winded assembly ; he is literally deaf to all remonstrance, and has done more than probably any one other member of the Municipal body to delay the completion of the scheme for water-supply. In a minute written by him, in which he commits himself to the absurd opinion that each inhabitant of Calcutta requires 50 gallons of water a day, he seeks to fortify his position by some remarks purely theoretical and wholly impertinent on the habits of the English poor. One characteristic extract is as follows.—'I am informed that the lower orders of the people then do not wash even their shirt oftener than once a fortnight, whence that garment has got the significant name of "stinker." This extract will probably convince your readers that the absorbing study of the comparative philology does not altogether extinguish the desire, when the opportunity presents itself, of indulging in malicious *inuendo*, and will, it is hoped, even force the doctor's most doughty champion to regret that Mr. Mackenzie did not lay on the lash with a yet more unsparing hand. And yet there is a school of politicians whose benevolent intentions for the good of mankind have given them the name of humanitarians who would have this great country governed by such stuff as this Municipality is for the most part made of. Heaven save the mark, say I, and God help the unfortunate governed, when this devoutly-to-be-wished-for consummation comes to pass."

Bravo! But why does not the correspondent flatly deny that there is no such thing as "stinker?" He dares not do so. Then Dr. Mitra is a philologist and has therefore no business to enquire into the social habits of the English people. To do so is to "indulge in malicious *inuendo*." Quite so. What business has a nigger to peep into the domestic chamber of the Englishman, though the light comes from English books and periodicals? The correspondent deplores that the Calcutta Municipality is composed of such men as Dr. Mitra. We can say that if India had a dozen men of his stamp, it would wear a different aspect.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's office :

Simla, April 13.—There has been a rising in the Bhill tracts to the south of Udaipur, and some fighting has occurred between the Bhills and the Raj troops resulting, it is believed, in considerable loss to the former. The Agent to the Governor-General has gone to the spot to investigate. The latest reports give ground for hope that the disturbance may subside without further bloodshed. From Kandahar it is reported that Mohammed Sadak has been confirmed Governor of Khelat-i Ghilzai by the Amir's Deputy, and that all is quiet in the neighbourhood of that place.

13th.—Orders have been issued to the troops collected for the expedition against the Waziris to cross the frontier. A story, current at Kandahar, says that the Char Aimaks have joined in arms against Ayub, and that Yalantash Khan has retaken Khushk and killed Sirdar Muhammad Hassan and a large number of his troops. The British troops commence the evacuation of Kandahar on the 13th April, and the final evacuation is expected to take place on the 22nd. Chaman, Killa Abdulla, Gulistan Karez and Khusdil-ka-Killa will continue for the present to be occupied by detachments for the protection of the Pishin Valley. The Amir's troops will arrange to take over the city upon the departure of the British troops in such manner as may be considered expedient by the General Commanding. The Resident will hand over the Civil administration to Sirdar Shams-ud-din, the Amir's Deputy Governor, when the evacuation has commenced.

13th.—News from Kandahar, dated the 12th instant, states that the march of troops, tomorrow, has been postponed to the 16th on account of the heavy rain, but the evacuation will probably be completed by the 22nd instant.

13th.—The heavy battery escorted by the 11th Foot, start for India today. The remainder of the troops will probably

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leave in three brigades on the 16th, 19th and 22nd respectively each brigade being accompanied by a political officer. The Amir's troops have reached Jaldak, three marches this side of Kelat. The Amir's Governor has taken over charge of all the districts of Kandahar except the city. He has announced that the Amir intends to remit all the fresh taxes imposed during the last twelve years by the late Amir Sher Ali. Sirdar Gul Mahomed remains Governor of Girishk, where all is quiet. The Barakzai Khans of Pusht-i-Bud have all come in to Girishk. From Herat no news has been received, communication being apparently interrupted by the continuous heavy rain. The weather continues unsettled. There are daily storms of rain.

16th.—From Kandahar it is reported that the heavy battery and eleventh foot start on 15th under Command of Colonel Currey, the waziri expedition is expected to start on Monday 18th.

SINCE OUR issue of the 4th instant we have received from a correspondent some very cogent reasons for the removal of the post office from Nababgunge to Ichapore. Ichapore is a more important place than Nababgunge, the Gunpowder Factory is there, the railway station is there. The people of Ichapore are put to great inconvenience by their letters being delayed in delivery and also being sometimes miscarried, and owing to the difficulty of getting postage stamps unless they undertake a journey of four miles. What our correspondent wants is the removal of the postal office to a central position between Nababgunge and Ichapore and changing its name to Ichapore.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Map of the Locations of Waziri Tribes on the British Frontier (Surveyor-General's Office.) 2. Dr Hunter's Lectures on "Englands' Work in India." 3. The Law Review for December 1880. 4. Report of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, for 1880. 5. Monetary Relief through the Paris International Conference. By Nemo, (London). 6. The Stationery Trades' Journal, No. 13, March 19, 1881. 7. "Orient" for April 1881. 8. Kulpana—a Bengali monthly for Baisakh, 1288 B. E. 9. The Calcutta Magazine for April 1881. 10. The Christian Mohila, Vol 1, No. 4.

WE THANK the Surveyor-General of India for a copy of the map of the locations of Waziri tribes on the British Frontier. The map is on the scale of 5 miles to an inch and it is sufficiently full. In view of the expedition against the Waziris the map will prove a valuable guide to those engaged in the expedition as well as useful for reference to the general reader.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, April 9th.—The Bulletin issued last midnight states that Lord Beaconsfield's favourable condition is maintained. In the House of Commons last night, Sir M. Hicks Beach gave notice of a motion condemning the conditions of the peace made with the Boers. In the House of Lords, Earl Granville gave notice of a motion that he would propose a vote of thanks to General Haines, Stewart, Roberts, Bright, Ross, Hills, Phayre and Watson and the whole army which took part in the Afghan war. Parliament has been adjourned for the Easter Recess till the 25th April.

11th.—A bulletin issued last midnight states that Lord Beaconsfield has had an attack of spasmodic breathing, which was, however, subsequently relieved. In a speech made by Mr. Parnell at Cork yesterday, he said the Irish land bill contained serious defects, and that the good to be derived from it would depend upon the firmness of the people and their adherence to the land league.

10th.—The trial of the late Czar's assassins has been concluded, and sentenced of death has been passed.

13th.—The bulletin issued at midnight respecting Lord Beaconsfield states that His Lordship had passed a restless day, and experienced renewed difficulty in breathing. The Land Leaguers held a conference at Dublin yesterday, at which they declared the Land Bill inadequate to meet the wants of the Irish people. It is currently reported that the Turkomans have captured Fort Narnkissar (?) on the road to Merv, and killed the men composing the garrison.

12th.—A bulletin issued last midnight states that Lord Beaconsfield has somewhat regained his strength. The conservative candidate has been elected member for St. Ives in the room of Sir Charles Reed, the deceased liberal member. Mr. Dillon has made a speech strongly denouncing the Irish Land Bill. The surrender of Potchefstrom has been rescinded, the Boers admitting that they treacherously delayed communicating the news of the armistice.

12th—Mr. Ross is the Conservative candidate for St. Ives. He is elected in the place of Sir Charles Reed. The morning bulletin concerning the health of the Earl of Beaconsfield states that the improvement is maintained.

12th.—The French Chamber of Deputies have passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry respecting their policy in regard to Tunis.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that General Skobeleff retraced his steps eastward at Khelat less than a week ago. The *Daily News*, remarking in a leading article on these proceedings, announces its opinion that General Skobeleff's movements are of a very grave and compromising character.

15th.—A bulletin issued last midnight statet that Lord Beaconsfield has had a quiet sleep, and that his strength is increasing. The cessation of Goa to England, as rumoured in the Bombay papers, is officially contradicted at Lisbon.

Paris, 10th.—The French Government has informed the Bey of Tunis that the French troops will cross the Algerian frontier in Tunis for the purpose of chastising the marauding tribes. The Bey of Tunis has protested, and has invoked the protection of the Great Powers.

14th.—A bulletin issued last midnight states that Lord Beaconsfield's strength has rather increased. Lord Dufferin has been appointed British Ambassador at Constantinople. The latest advices from the Cape state that the Basutoes have accepted the mediation of the Governor of Cape colony. A despatch from the Indian Government promises the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act next winter.

Athens, April 13th.—Greece has accepted the proposed settlement of the frontier question if the Great Powers guarantee a peaceable surrender of the territory allotted her, and appeals to the Great Powers to protect the Greeks remaining under Turkish rule.

St. Peterburg, April 13th.—According to a despatch from General Skobeleff, the submission of Tikma and other Sirdars closes the Tekke expedition.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 19th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Experimental proof of the existence of the Intra-cellular Current. Ampere's Laws of Currents.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 20th Inst., at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 23rd Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject : Ammonium and its Salts.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1881.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XXXVI.

THE chapter of the Report of the Famine Commission on landed tenures well fits into the report of the Rent Commission. It may, therefore, be interesting to consider the suggestions of the former in connection with those of the latter. The Famine Commission review the question of tenant-right in the Bengal Presidency. They hold that in times past the resident ryot had always a right of occupancy, but that this right was obscured as British law advanced in India. This tendency, they remark, was stopped by Act X of 1859. This law still continues to be in force in Bengal and the Central Provinces with certain amendments, and in both its further revision is now under consideration. It has been superseded by later enactments in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces. In the Punjab, at the time of the first settlement of the land, all tenants of any standing were declared to be entitled to occupancy right. This declaration was afterwards contested when a more elaborate record of titles was in progress; and large numbers of tenants who had thus been recorded as possessed of this right were held not to be entitled to it. Ultimately, after prolonged discussion, it was provided by Act XXVIII. of 1868 that all tenants whose past history or circumstances at that time indicated a privileged position, or who had been recorded in any preceding settlement as entitled to occupancy right, should be so treated in future, but no provision was made for the future accrual of such right by reason of the efflux of time during the occupation of land as a tenant-at-will. When once an occupancy tenant's rent has been enhanced by the decree of a Rent Court, a second suit cannot be brought for five years unless the land revenue has been raised meanwhile in the course of a settlement. The number of tenants of this class is 540,000, and they cultivate an average area of 6½ acres. The tenants-at-will are about 1, 100,000 in number, with an average area of 5·9 acres apiece. In the North-Western Provinces in the earliest regular settlements (made under the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1822 and Act IX. of 1833) rent-rolls were drawn up in which all tenants residing and cultivating land in the village were recorded as in permanent occupation of their holdings, and their rents were fixed by the settlement officer on the understanding that they were not to be enhanced during the term of settlement. By the passing of Act X. of 1859 provision was made for the first time for the separation of the two classes of tenants according as they had or had not cultivated their lands continuously for the space of 12 years, and for the enhancement of the rents of occupancy-tenants on certain specified grounds by decree of the Rent Court, a further stipulation being made that in the permanently settled districts those who were proved or presumed to have been in occupation at the time of the Permanent Settlement should not be liable to any enhancement of rent. In 1873 an amended Rent Act was passed, which prescribed stricter rules for the decision of enhancement suits, and created a new class of "privileged" tenants, viz., those who had been proprietary cultivators, but had lost their proprietary rights by sale or otherwise, though still remaining on the land as cultivators. The number of tenants at fixed rates in the permanently settled districts has not yet been recorded. The occupancy-tenants in the North-Western Provinces, hold 41 per cent. and the tenants-at-will 31 per cent. of the cultivated land, the balance being tilled by the proprietors themselves. It is estimated that the former class number about 1,500,000 and the latter about 1,200,000, the average area cultivated by each tenant being 4·8 and 4 acres respectively. In Oudh occupancy rights were altogether unknown at the time of annexation, and the bulk of the cultivators hold as tenants-at-will. The occupancy right has, however, been conceded as a compromise to those who were formerly proprietors, and had not been altogether deprived of their rights by the talookdars. There are in Oudh nearly two million tenants, holding 3·1 acres apiece on an average. In Bengal Act X of 1859 has made quite a revolution in the relation between the landlord and tenant. The total number of tenants in Bengal is said to be 10 millions. The following is a classification of them according to the amount of rent paid by them :

	Bengal. Rs.		Number of Tenants
Tenants paying over	100	...	25,241
Ditto	50 to 100	...	119,617
Ditto	20 to 50	...	682,353
Ditto	5 to 20	...	2,789,409
Ditto under	5	...	6,136,264
Total.			9,752,884

In the Central Provinces the unprivileged tenants-at-will are in the same position as in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The privileged or occupancy tenants are divided into two classes; absolute occupancy-tenants, whose rents are fixed by the settlement officer for the term of the settlement, and who can mortgage their holdings, and, subject to the landlord's right of pre-emption, transfer them; and conditional, occupancy tenants, who are not entitled in the absence of special local custom, to mortgage or sell, and whose rights in other respects are those laid down by Act X. of 1859. There is also a class of old and well-established tenants who possess a right almost equivalent to proprietary right but confined to the plot of land they cultivate; their numbers are about 15,000. Regarding the other classes of occupants the following information is on record :

	No.	Average Holding in Acres.
Absolute occupants ...	149,715	19½
Conditional occupants...	121,807	15½
Tenants-at-will ...	469,031	14

It will be seen from the above analysis that in Bengal the greatest encroachment has been made on landlord rights. We believe 90 per cent of the ryots in this province have acquired occupancy right and taken the position of what is called the privileged class. But the aggressiveness of the legislature has it would seem sown seeds of disturbance between the landlord and tenant throughout the country. The Famine Commission remark; "From all quarters it is reported that the relations between the landlord and the tenants with occupancy rights are not in a satisfactory state, and are becoming yearly more and more hostile; so much so that a landlord will generally refuse any aid to his occupancy tenants when they are in difficulties and will do all that he can to ruin them and drive them off the land. The reason of this hostility is that an opposition of interests

has been created between the two classes; the occupancy-tenant possesses a beneficial interest in the land, and intercepts a portion of the profits which the landlord would obtain if he were able to exact from him the full rent which he can obtain from a tenant-at-will." This antagonism between class and class bodes no good, and we regret it very much. Strange to say, the Famine Commissioners have got a notion that the peasantry of Bengal are in a most backward and destitute condition, so much so as to be on the verge of starvation. They remark, "we feel no doubt that the condition of the rent law and the way in which it is administered in Bengal are, as it was described to us by a high official of the province, a very grave hindrance to its agricultural prosperity, and that large portions of the agricultural population remain, mainly owing to this cause, in a state of poverty at all times dangerously near to actual destitution, and unable to resist the additional strain of famine." The best answer to this sweeping statement is contained in the following extract from Sir Ashley Eden's speech in 1877 on the condition of the agricultural population of Eastern Bengal. His Honor said: "I have just returned from visiting the eastern district, and I may say on this occasion, when my administration is only at the commencement, what I could not well say at a later period without seeming to seek credit for the Government of which I am the head. Great as was the progress which I knew had been in the position of the cultivating classes, I was quite unprepared to find them occupying a position so different from that which I remembered them to occupy when I first came to this country. They were then poor and oppressed, with little incentive to increase the productive powers of the soil. I find them now as prosperous, as independent, and as comfortable as the peasantry I believe of any country in the world; well fed, well clothed, free to enjoy the full benefit of their own labours, and to hold their own and obtain prompt redress for any wrong" Comments on the above are superfluous.

In the Bombay Presidency the bulk of the landholders are peasant farmers, technically called "occupants," paying land revenue direct to Government, and enjoying, subject to such payment, a veritable and transferable property in their holdings. This conditional proprietary tenure has, however, a tendency to favour the growth under it of a class of sub-tenants, and such a class is now known to exist. There are also tenants under the holders of land technically called "alienated," that is, land the State-right to receive rent or revenue from which has been wholly or partially transferred to private persons. Lastly, there are in Guzerat and the Konkan two small classes of landlords whose land is cultivated by tenants. To give some protection to all such inferior holders, provisions regarding tenant's rights were introduced into the Bombay Revenue Code of 1879. The effect of these is, that in the absence of any agreement or custom to the contrary, old tenants, or those as to the commencement or intended duration of whose tenancy there is, by reason of antiquity, no satisfactory evidence, are secured in possession of their holdings as long as they pay the rent fixed by agreement or claimable by usage, or if there be no evidence of usage or agreement, the rent found just and reasonable by a Civil Court. But there is no provision for the accrual of occupancy right in virtue of possession as tenant for twelve years or any prescribed period. The other classes of tenants recognized by the law are tenants under agreement and tenants by annual tenancy, and the rent payable by them is determinable in the same way as that of the old tenants, but they have not the same prescriptive right of occupancy. The landlord may enhance the rent as he may be entitled by agreement, usage, or otherwise, and may evict for non-payment. These provisions are applicable generally to all persons holding land from a superior holder or landlord. In Madras according to a decision of the local High Court passed in 1871 a zemindari tenant is a tenant-at-will, and in the absence of the proof of a custom to the contrary the landlord has absolute right to enhance or eject.

The law of tenant right is thus not the same throughout India. The boldest advance was made by Act X of 1859. But the Rent Commission are not satisfied with it, and they recommend a further change.

THE PUBLIC WORKS POLICY OF THE NEW BUDGET.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of Major Evelyn Baring's first Budget is the new Public Works policy which it announces. For many years the Government of India had borrowed annually between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000 for the construction of "reproductive" public works, in the hope that the returns from those works would be sufficient to meet their working expenses and the interest on their capital outlay. The financial results of these undertakings proved to be in many instances most disastrous, a large part of the outlay on so-called remunerative works not yielding even a fraction of the interest which had to be paid on the capital borrowed for their construction. Such being the case, the matter occupied the serious attention of the Government. As Major Baring writes:—"No subject has of late years been more thoroughly discussed than the question of whether it is desirable or not to continue the policy of borrowing in order to construct Productive Public Works in India." It will be remembered that early in the Session of 1878, Mr. Edward Stanhope, the then Under-Secretary of State for India moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the financial results of works which were classed as "reproductive." In support of his motion, Mr. Stanhope brought forward the startling fact that on the £9,000,000 spent in recent years on schemes of irrigation in Bengal, the return was only ½ per cent. The Select Committee sat during the sessions of 1878 and 1879, and after carefully investigating the whole subject submitted a most valuable report. We noticed this report in these columns at the time it made its appearance. The Committee recorded its opinion that the expenditure upon railways and irrigation works, "though not remunerative in the aggregate, has upon the whole been beneficial to India, and that although considerable sums have been wasted and certain profitless schemes undertaken, the policy of continuing to borrow for Productive Public Works may, within the limits and restrictions hereinafter laid down, be continued." The principal restriction laid down by the Committee was that not more than £2,500,000 should for the present be borrowed in any one year. That this restriction was justified by the evidence before the Committee cannot be denied. The recommendations made by the Committee were accepted by Lord Cranbrook; and his successor, Lord Hartington, the present Secretary of State for India, has given precise and definite instructions on the subject. His Lordship has laid down that, "the question of constructing new railways is to be considered on commercial principles. No new line is to be undertaken, unless there is good prospect of its proving remunerative; that is to say, unless it can be fairly calculated to pay, within a maximum limit of five years from the date of the time being open for traffic, 4 per cent. on the capital invested, including therein all arrears of simple interest incurred up to that date and also the capitalized value of the land revenue and of leave allowances and pensions" In the case of irrigation works, Lord Hartington would so far relax commercial principles "as to admit of their being undertaken if they can fairly be estimated to prove remunerative in ten years from the date of their completion, on similar terms." The soundness of the principles laid down by the Secretary of State cannot be questioned. But it is clear that if these principles were strictly acted upon very few railways or canals would be undertaken with borrowed money. The only Indian railways, which have proved remunerative within five years from the date of their being open for traffic are, we believe, the Muttra-Hattras Light Railway and the Patna-Gya State Railway. And so far as irrigation works are concerned, it is enough to say that even the magnificent Ganges Canal of which the Public Works Department is so proud did not, within ten years from the date of its completion, yield returns sufficient to meet the working expenses and the interest on the capital outlay. Some works of irrigation have undoubtedly proved remunerative in a very short time. We must, however, bear in mind the fact pointed out in the Report of the Select Committee on Indian Public Works mentioned above that these works are either old native works, like the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals and the Cauvery Anicut, which have been restored by British agency, and the expenditure on which by our present rulers represented nothing like their real cost; or they are works which have been constructed in the rainless province of Sind or under exceptionally favourable circumstances in the Madras Presidency such as the Godavery and Kristnah.

Major Baring expresses his concurrence in the principles, which have been laid down by Lord Hartington for the guidance of the Government of India in the matter of the construction of "reproductive" public works. At the same time he contends that a capital expenditure of £2,500,000 a year is inadequate to meet the present wants of India. He says:—"Are we therefore to abandon all hope of constructing canals and railways with the rapidity which the exigencies of the country demand. I hope not. It has always appeared to me a remarkable fact that India—with all its magnificent and, as yet, only half-developed resources, and with all the security to life and property resulting from a Government which, whatever be its defects, is at all events strong, honest and well-intentioned—should, up to the present time have been obliged to pledge the full security of the State in order to attract any considerable portion of the surplus capital of England. I hope that some railways afford sufficient attraction to induce private individuals to undertake their construction without the aid of Government, or, at all events, with a minimum amount of such aid. I do not question the wisdom of the policy which would permit private capitalists to embark in this field." It may be stated without risk of contradiction that no sensible man questions the wisdom of the policy announced by Major Baring. We must, however, frankly confess that we are not satisfied that the due execution of the new policy is practicable. Lord Hartington also seems to have doubts on the point. His Lordship impresses upon the Government of India the importance of ensuring the construction of railways in this country by private enterprise, though he admits that up to the present time no companies have been found willing to undertake the work without a Government guarantee. We hold that there are good reasons why no private capitalists have been found willing to undertake the construction of railways in this country without a Government guarantee. The fact mentioned by Major Baring that India has failed to attract any considerable portion of the surplus capital of England is certainly very remarkable; but it is not wholly inexplicable. Lord Northbrook, in the course of his memorable speech on the Tariff Bill delivered at Simla in August 1875, remarked:—"In England works of this kind (such as rail-roads) are carried out by private enterprise without the aid of the state; *in India this has been found to be impossible.*" We would draw Major Baring's attention to the words italicized by us. These words were uttered by a Viceroy who was thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of the country. Why has the construction of railways and canals in India by private enterprise been found impossible? There can be only one answer to this question. It is:—That such works do not prove successful from a financial point of view, and private capitalists cannot afford to be guided by any other consideration. They must regulate their investments *strictly according to commercial principles.* Now, can the financial results of Indian railways judged by commercial principles be pronounced satisfactory? What are the facts of the case? Mr. Fawcett in his book on Indian Finance, writes: "It is shown in the report of the Public Works Committee that although there has recently been, on the average of years, an improvement in the returns of the guaranteed railways, yet in no single year except 1877-78 has the return on the aggregate expen-

diture on railways been sufficient to meet the interest on the capital expended. The entire loss on the guaranteed railways amounted up to 1877-78 to no less a sum than £22,437,307." The comparatively favourable results obtained in 1877-78 were of course, due to exceptional causes. The financial position of the State Railways is worse than that of the Guaranteed Railways. The State lines which have been completed do not yield a return sufficient to pay even one-third of the interest on the capital expended on them. In view of these undeniable facts, can it be a matter for wonder that up to the present time no companies have been found willing to undertake the construction of railways without a Government Guarantee? Private capitalists, as we have already said, cannot take into account the indirect benefits conferred by railways and irrigation works upon India. They will not enter the field unless they are satisfied that their investment will prove directly profitable. We must also bear in mind the circumstance which has been clearly brought out by Mr. Fawcett in his book referred to above, that as railways have now been constructed along the most important lines of communication, the returns which are yielded on the money expended on railways in the past ought not to be regarded as affording any evidence that similar returns will be obtained from capital which may be expended in the future. Private capitalists will give due weight to this important consideration before they undertake the construction of railways in this country. Major Baring is hopeful that the new Public Works policy is not impossible of execution. He argues that what was impossible in 1869 when the Government adopted State agency in the place of the guarantee system may now be found possible. During these twelve years, he contends, the financial aspect of railway enterprise in India has improved, whilst at the same time the amount of capital seeking investment in the world has increased. This may be true; but the hard fact remains that the expectation that Indian railways would prove directly remunerative has not yet been fulfilled. We, however, fully agree with the Finance Minister "that the policy merits a further trial," and we earnestly hope that his anticipations will be realized.

But even if it be found possible to form companies willing to embark in the construction of railways without a Government Guarantee, the impossibility of inducing capitalists to undertake the construction of irrigation works in India at their own risk is manifest. We have before us the history of two private Irrigation Companies viz., the East Indian Irrigation and Canal Company and the Madras Irrigation Company. The first-named Company commenced the Orissa Works about twenty-years ago. Its operations were conducted with great care under the able guidance of Colonel Rundall, who subsequently became the head of the Bengal Irrigation Department, and was afterwards appointed Inspector-General of Irrigation for India. In a few years the Company was on the verge of bankruptcy and offered its works for sale; and the Government purchased them in the hope that they would at least return 16 per cent. on their capital outlay. What the actual result has been is known to all. The works of the Madras Irrigation Company also were purchased by the Government and on a capital expenditure of £1,372,000 the net annual loss is £46,453. He must, indeed, be a very sanguine man, who in the face of these facts still believes in the possibility of the construction of irrigation works in India through the agency of private enterprise.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE ON INDIA.

It affords us no little pleasure to observe that Sir Richard Temple has taken to the task of enlightening the British public about the condition of the people of India. A man of his irresistible energy must have some occupation, and the occupation which he has chosen is congenial to himself and useful to India. Unfortunately Sir Richard Temple is an optimist, and he delights in presenting *color de rose* pictures. As might be expected he looks upon the pessimists as a mischievous set of people, for he cannot sympathize with them as they say "that the Natives are becoming poorer and poorer, that the population is becoming too thick upon the land, that it can not possibly find food, and that altogether British rule is doing more harm than good to the country." We do not know whether the pessimists do actually hold that "British rule is doing more harm than good to the country," though they do not hesitate to depict the defects of the British system of administration in their true colours. Sir Richard Temple remarked, "if one examined these opinions, it was found that they rested upon vague estimates chiefly derived from Native gentlemen, who casually visited London. He did not disparage the opinions of Hindus and Mahomedans, who were kind enough to come among us and to give us their opinions; but he would have us recollect that in a conquered country like India, that had been subjected to so many wars and revolutions, the people were naturally inclined to hide their wealth and to make out the poorest possible case they could before their rulers, and that this tendency of mind, transmitted through so many generations of men must leave its bias and bent upon the minds of this generation, notwithstanding they knew full well they had no fear from their rulers, and that every man was perfectly sure to reap the reward of his own industry. We must be prepared, therefore, for a trace of the old bias still remaining." So it is the people of India, who are to blame. They have an ugly habit of hiding their wealth, and seem to be poor when they are really not so. The Native gentlemen, who go to England and plead the poverty of the people of India, either do not know their countrymen or are also deceived by outward appearances. This is a great compliment to their intelligence. But Sir Richard Temple could not deny that "the indebtedness of the peasantry of India was undoubtedly one of the scandals of the country, and it largely arose from defects in the British laws of debtor and creditor. But, in one respect, the fact of indebtedness was a proof of the existence of a vast amount of capital in the hands of the money-lenders, and of the excellent security which was offered by the property in land which the Government had created and recognised." How Sir Richard Temple reconciled this statement with his optimist view we cannot comprehend. If the nation lives in the cottage, if the bulk of the people of India are agriculturists, and if they are deeply involved in debt, with what consistency can it be contended that they are overflowing in wealth? But let that pass.

Sir Richard Temple's lecture was for the most part a resume of some chapters of his recent book on India. He dealt in an interesting way with several important Indian topics. We have neither time nor space to notice them all, but we will just glance at one or two points. Sir Richard Temple advocated the repeal of the cotton duties. He asked to what extent India was clothed by Manchester, and he thus answered the question himself. "It was commonly supposed that this field was indefinitely great; every body said that there were as many cotton manufacturers in the villages and small towns of the interior as ever there were apparently, and therefore it was inferred that there were yet hundreds, if not thousands of markets in which Manchester might yet win a place. If they considered the national statistics, they would find that Manchester was already occupying a larger proportion than was commonly supposed; and although the portion remaining for their enterprise was not so great as they might hope, still it was very considerable. Some calculations were made as to the total production of cotton in India, and what quantity was consumed at home and exported abroad. Some calculations were made as to the probable value of the clothing of the people, and their probable expenditure annually for that purpose, and all these calculations seemed to show that two-fifths—perhaps even one-third—of the clothing of the people of India was furnished by England, and that even if they succeeded in clothing the whole population from Lancashire, they would still not be able to export more than double or treble what they were now exporting." But Sir Richard Temple was not satisfied that Lancashire furnished two-thirds of the clothing of India. He wished that the Indian cotton duties should be entirely taken off. He remarked:

> He might say at once that he had been from the outset an advocate for their total abolition—(applause)—and that abolition was, in his opinion, so important that it ought to be made even irrespective of financial considerations. (Applause.) He was one of those who supported the Income Tax, and who foresaw that before long this question would come up, and that they ought to maintain the Income Tax in order that, among other things, they might have on hand immediately the means of relieving the Manchester industry of this impost. (Hear, hear.) It was undoubtedly protective to the Bombay cotton mills, and was exercising a depressing and injurious influence upon them, teaching them to rely rather upon this artificial protection than upon their own skill and enterprise. The fact of its being protective was proved by the great unwillingness which the Bombay cotton mill companies had shown in respect to the abolition of those duties. Further proof had been supplied in the most trenchant manner by the events of the last year. No sooner were the duties remitted upon some classes of goods, and retained upon others, than the imports into India of those goods from which the duties had been remitted increased greatly, and decreased proportionately of those goods where the duties were retained. Among other things the partial remission and partial retention of the duties had this very inconvenient effect, in that it caused an increase of importation in certain classes of American cotton goods. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him hard enough that our English exports to Canada, the United States, and even to Australia, should be weighted by protective duties—(applause)—but it could not be expected that as British electors they would stand or submit to such duties being imposed in a country like India, which was under the absolute control of the Government—(applause)——and which did not enjoy the blessings of a responsible—he should rather say an irresponsible Government. His humble advice was that they should not submit to it—applause)—and not cease to agitate until those injurious duties were withdrawn. (Hear, hear.) Considering the keenness and closeness of the competition which they had to struggle against, he thought it was most unfair to British industry that those duties should be retained, and it ought also to be remembered, as the Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce had that afternoon pointed out, that everything which cheapened the clothing of the people of India did them quite as much good, nay even more good, than it could possibly do the people of Lancashire. (Hear, hear.)

It has seldom been our lot to see so many misstatements and misconceptions compressed within so small a compass. In the first place Sir Richard Temple would keep up the Income Tax, a fruitful source of injustice, hardship and oppression, for the sole benefit of Lancashire, and yet he professes to be a friend of the people of India! In the second place he urged that the cotton duties protected the cotton industry of Bombay—a statement notoriously untrue. Bombay produces coarse fabrics on which no duty is levied, and it is therefore wholly incorrect to say that the present cotton duties tend to protect the Indian cotton goods. In the third place he said that the remission of the duty has cheapend the clothing of the people of India. This again is not true. We gave statistics the other day to shew that the price of duty-free cloths has not fallen from what it was when the duty was in force. So much for Sir Richard Temple's arguments in favour of the abolition of the cotton duties. Then Sir Richard championed direct taxation. He said: "Before he left the subject of taxation, let him remind them of the often vexed question of direct taxation. One great advantage of direct taxation in India was that it enabled the Government of the day to remit duties which hampered industry in general, and British industries in particular, and that was one of the reasons why he always, as Finance Minister, faced the unpopularity of insisting upon the maintenance of the Income-Tax (hear, hear,)—because he clearly foresaw that their customs tariff was in many respects economically indefensible, that many of its duties would sooner or later be attacked, sometimes from the direction of India and England itself, and that unless they maintained a tax like the Income-Tax, they would have no fiscal reserve to loosen the fetters of trade." Sir Richard we must confess is consistent here. He was always opposed to the abolition of the Income tax, and were it not for the financial statesmanship of Lord Northbrook the people would have still groaned under that oppressive and obnoxious tax. Happily there is no prospect of a renewal of the Income tax under the financial administration of Major Baring.

MATHURA.

Mr. F. S. Growse, M. A. C. I. E., of the North-West Civil Service, has brought out a second edition of his Memoir of Mathura. The book forms one of the uniform series of local histories compiled by order of the Government,

and was first published in 1874. Mr. Growse truly says that a district memoir can never be a severely artistic performance, as it must be composed of very heterogenous materials and must necessarily contain much that is distasteful to many people. We, however, do not hesitate to affirm that Mr. Growse's work is decidedly the best and most interesting of the local histories yet published. He is an accomplished scholar, and a well-known archæologist and antiquarian; his long residence at Mathura gave him ample opportunities for collecting valuable materials. After the publication of the first edition of his memoir, Mr. Growse remained at Mathura for nearly three years longer, during which time he added largely to his stock of local information. This information he has utilized by bringing out a revised and enlarged edition of his work. This edition is adorned with beautiful illustrations, the cost of which, Mr. Growse tells us in his preface, has been defrayed by the millionaire and public-spirited Seths of Mathura.

An account of the old and holy city of Mathura the birth-place of the god Krishna, cannot fail to be interesting to our countrymen. The place has had an historical existence for more than 2,000 years. It has been a place of note from the remotest antiquity. "In Buddhist times," writes Mr. Growse, "it was one of the centres of that religion, and its sacred shrines and relics attracted pilgrims even from China, two of whom have left records of their travels. The first, by name Fa Hian, spent, as he informs us, three years in Western Asia, visiting all the places connected with events in the life of the great teacher or of his immediate successor. His main object being to collect authentic copies of the oldest theological texts and commentaries, to take with him to his own country." Fa Hian visited Mathura about the year 400 A. D., and found in the city and its vicinity no less than 20 monasteries containing in all some 3,000 monks. Hwen Thoang, another Chinese pilgrim spent 16 years, from 629 to 645 A. D., travelling throughout India. He describes Mathura as being 4 miles in circumference and as containing 20 monasteries. But the number of resident monks had been reduced to 2,000 and five temples had been erected to Brahminical divinities—facts indicating the gradual decline of Buddhism. The whole of the ancient Buddhist buildings described by the Chinese pilgrims had been buried and forgotten till quite recently. The first discovery of Buddhist antiquities was made by General Cunningham in 1853 and a far more important discovery was made in 1860. A number of Buddhist statues, pillars, and basso-relievos, were disinterred; and the inscriptions, so far as they could be deciphered, were transcribed and translated. According to the learned Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, a high authority in these matters, the dates indicated by figures on these inscriptions refer to the Saka era. If this opinion be correct and its correctness has not so far been impugned—the series discovered at Mathura ranges between 120 and 206 A. D. On the decline of Buddhism, Mathura recovered that character for sanctity which it still retains. Its neighbourhood is crowded with sacred sites, which for many generations have been reverenced as the traditionary scenes of Krishna's adventures, but owing to Mahomedan intolerance, there is not a single building of any antiquity left either in the city itself or its environs. The most famous temple of Mathura—that dedicated to Kesava Deva—was destroyed by Aurungzebe in 1669. In anticipation of the Iconoclast's raid the image of Kesava Deva was removed by the Maharana of Odeypur. The city of Mathura stretches for about a mile and a half along the right bank of the Jamna, and the view from the opposite side is very much the same as that of Benares from Rajghat. Looking up the stream, the most prominent object is the old Fort, which was the occasional residence of the famous Raja Joy Sing of Jeypore, and on the top of which that great astronomer constructed one of his observatories. The whole of the Mathura observatory has now disappeared. A little before the Mutiny the buildings were sold to the great Government contractor, Lala Joti Prosad, who destroyed them for the sake of the materials. About the centre of the river front is the most sacred of all the Ghats—the Visraut Ghaut—making the spot where Krishna sat down to rest after having slain Kansa. On both sides of this sacred spot a number of minor ghats stretch up and down the river.

Apart from inscriptions and traditions the first authentic contemporary record we have of Mathura is dated 1017, A. D., when it was sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni in his ninth expedition to India. The total value of the spoil he carried from Mathura has been estimated at three millions of rupees; while the number of Hindus carried into captivity exceeded 5000. During the period of Mahomedan supremacy, the history of Mathura is almost a perfect blank. Whenever the unfortunate city attracted the notice of the emperor, it became at once a mark for pillage and desecration. The Sultan Sikandar Lodi entirely ruined the shrines of Mathura, and turned the principal temples into *saraes* and colleges. Their stone images were given to the butchers to serve them as meat-weights, and all the Hindus in Mathura were strictly prohibited from shaving their heads and beards and performing their ablutions. During the glorious reign of Akbar, however, there was full toleration at Mathura as in all other parts of his dominions. Jehangir continued, to some extent, his father's policy of religious tolerance. But Shah Jehan sent a governor to Mathura with express instructions to stamp out idolatry. It was not, however, until during the reign of Aurungzebe that the climax of wanton destruction was reached. That Emperor, not content with demolishing the sacred shrines of Mathura, thought also to destroy even the ancient name of the city by substituting for it Islampur or Islamabad. After the death of Aurungzebe began the rule of the Jats of Bharatpore. In 1803 Mathura, passed under British rule, and became a military station on the frontier. But it was not till 1832 that it was constituted into a separate district. The district has often suffered severely from drought. During the famine of 1860-61, when food-grains sold at the rate of 8 seers only for the rupee, the poorer classes of cultivators abandoned the district in large numbers; and the mortality caused by starvation was very great. For many years past the most influencial family in the district has been the Seth family of Mathura. As Mr. Growse says, "the house has not only a wider and more substantial reputation than any other in the North-Western Provinces, but has few rivals in the whole of India. For, with branch establishments in Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, and all the other great centres of commerce, it is known everywhere, and from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin a security for any amount endorsed by the Mathura Seth is as readily convertible into cash as a Bank of England Note in London or Paris." At the time of the Mutiny the Seth family rendered valuable services to Government. After the flight of the officials, the Seths took charge of the government treasure and maintained public order. They also advanced large sums of money for Government purposes on different occasions; and so long as the disturbances lasted, they kept up at great expense a very large establishment for maintaining communication between Delhi and Agra. The present head of this family is a young man of 28 years of age, by name Seth Luchman Das.

Some six miles above Mathura is Brindabun. There is no reason to suppose that Brindabun was ever the seat of any large Buddhist establishment. The immediate disciples of Choitanya were the first temple builders of Brindabun, the fame of which began to spread rapidly from the time Rup and Sonatun Gossains arrived thither. At the present time there are within the limits of the Municipality about a thousand temples. The most ancient temples are four in number. These four temples bear the titles of Govind Deva, Gopinath, Jugulkishor and Madun Mohun. These were built during the reigns of Akbar and Jehangir. The temple of Govind Deva, in the opinion of Mr. Growse, "is the most impressive religious edifice Hindu art has ever produced, at least in Upper India." Its founder was Raja Man Singh. In anticipation of a visit from Aurangzebe the image of the god was removed to Jeypore where it has since remained. From the time of Aurangzebe not a single step had ever been taken to ensure the preservation of the temple of Govind Deva. It must be said to the credit of Mr. Growse that he was the first to direct the attention of Government to the advisability of adopting measures for the preservation of this most interesting architectural monument. The ruinous condition of the temple having been brought to the notice of the late Maharajah of Jeypore, His Highness supplied the sum of Rs. 5000 which had been estimated by the Superintending Engineer as sufficient to defray the cost of all absolutely essential repairs. Afterwards when Sir John Strachey became Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces he shewed his great interest in the matter by making a liberal grant from public funds. The work of restoration was conducted under Mr. Growse's personal supervision without any professional assistance; but his sudden transfer from the district brought it under the Public Works Department. It was naturally a great disappointment to him that he was not allowed to complete the great work he had begun. The temple of Madan Mohun was built by a merchant from Multan, named Ram Das. The original image of Modun Mohun is now at Karauli in Rajputana, to which place it was removed in anticipation of Aurangzebe's raid. The temple of Gopinath is said to have been built by Raesil Ji, who flourished at the time of Akbar. The temple of Jugulkishor was constructed in the reign of Jehangir by Non-Karan, who was probably the elder brother of Raesil Ji, who built the temple of Gopinath. The modern temple of Modun Mohun and Gopinath were built by the late Babu Nand Kumar Bose of Baharu, in the 24-Perganas. The four temples of Gobind Deva, Modun-Mohan, Gopinath, and Jugul Kishor, were pillaged and desecrated by Aurangzebe. Of the modern temples, five claim special notice. These are the temples of Krishna Chandrama built about the year 1810, at a cost of 25 lakhs of rupees, by the celebrated Lala Babu; the temple of Rungji constructed by the Seths of Mathura at a cost of 45 lakhs of rupees; the temple of Radha Indra Kishor founded by the Rani Indrajit Kanwar of Tikaree in the Gya district; the temple of Radha Gopal built by the Maharaja of Gwalior; and the temple of Radha Ramon constructed by Sah Kundan Lal of Lucknow. There are in Brindabun no secular buildings of any antiquity.

The other places of sanctity in the Mathura district are Mahaban, Gokul, Baladeva, Gobardhan, Barsana and Nandgaun. The town of Mahaban is some six miles from Mathura, lower down the stream and on the opposite side of the river Jumna. It is the Gokul of Sanskrit literature where Krishna was cradled. All the traditional sites of Krishna's adventures are shown at Mahaban. Mahaban, like Mathura, was sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1017 A. D. in his ninth expedition to India. The temples of Gokul are essentially modern in their associations. The town of Gokul is the head-quarters of the Vallabhacharyas, and is throughout the year crowded with pilgrims, the majority of whom are Bhattias and Banias from Guzerat and Bombay. Vallabhacharjy a was born at Gokul in 1479 A. D. Baladeva is situate some six miles beyond Mohaban, and derives its name from the temple of Baladeva. The famous place of Hindu pilgrimage, Gobardhan, is some 13 miles to the west of Mathura. The town occupies a break in a narrow lime-stone range of hill. This is the hill which Krishna is said to have held aloft on the tip of his finger for seven days to cover the people of Braj from the storms which the enraged Indra poured upon them. Barsana, according to Hindu belief was the home of Krishna's love Radha. The town consists almost entirely of magnificent mansions, all in ruins. Nandgaun, the reputed home of Krishna's foster-father, is only five miles distant from Barsana. Both Nandgaun and Barsana belong to the estate of the Paikpara family. They were acquired by Lala Babu at the beginning of the present century, for a merely nominal consideration from the then zemindars, who parted with them because their title was a questionable one. They are now a very valuable property.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

SIR FREDERIC HAINES as we said in a previous issue has left no mark on the administration of the Indian army. He was a routine man, and allowed things to drift in their own way. But his farewell to the Indian army has more than an ordinary interest. His Excellency has taken this occasion to review the condition of the Army in connection with the late Affghan war. His Excellency says, "it has been my lot to command the army during a period which has been remarkable for some of the largest military operations in which India has ever been engaged. In the course of these five years we have had the Jowaki expediton the Naga war, the phases of the Affghan war, and also the despatch of a division to Malta and Cyprus, and of reinforcements to the Cape; and in all these operations the discipline, morale, and conduct of the troops have been excellent, while their valour and endurance have enabled them to win victories against odds which might have been considered overwhelming." We are surprised that Sir Frederic Haines should have classed the Joaki and Naga expeditions with the Affghan expeditions, but he was evidently in stress for argument, and so he caught hold of every thing he could lay his hands upon. His Excellency bears this honorable testimony to the good qualities of the Native troops: "In the long winters in Affghanistan we have seen the natives of the plains of India from the far south and west in friendly emulation with those from the north-west, doing their duty amid snow and ice, side by side with their British brethren in arms. I here wish to include prominently the Madras and Bombay regiments, which through the exigencies of the service have been brought under my immediate orders during these operations. We have seen British troops toiling through the sand and heat of Sind, and in the Khyber in the height of summer, and nowhere, either in British or Native regiments, has discipline deteriorated or morale fallen away." His Excellency thus refers to the achievements of Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederic Roberts: "Sir Donald Stewart's march from Kandahar to Kabul, with his brilliant battle at Ahmed Kheyl, and Sir Frederick Robert's march from Kabul to Kandahar, and his equally brilliant battle there, were trials successfully overcome, of which any general and any troops might well be proud." Having seen many of the regiments since their return from Affghansthan His Excellency records his conviction that "while the armies of India, both British and Native, have greatly added to their reputation, they have lost nothing in spirit or in efficiency during the recent operations." There was for a time some difficulty in recruiting for the Native Army. His Excellency says that "this arose out of natural causes, such as the competition in the labor market—a difficulty at all times—but augmented when, under the abnormal conditions of war, the railways, the commissariat, and the transport departments offered terms far more attractive for the moment than the solid advantages derivable from a military career. We have ample evidence to show that while the spirit and efficiency of the men in the ranks are admirable, there is no lack of excellent material from which to meet wear and tear, whether arising from casualties on service or from the ordinary causes of disease when in cantonments." His Excellency then accords his thanks to particular departments and officers. His Excellency says: "A vast amount of labor has been thrown on the head quarter offices by the operations in the field; and throughout the operations, the details in these offices have been conducted with a precision and celerity which could not be surpassed; that the prolonged strain of over two years has been successfully met, is a sufficient proof of the devotion of all ranks employed." Among others His Excellency expresses his obligation to Colonel Moore, Persian Interpreter, "whose linguistic attainments and perfect knowledge of native character and customs," he says, "have rendered all my communications with the princes and chiefs of the country most pleasing and cordial." Of Lieutenant-Colonel Hedayut Ali His Excellency says "that he has served with great zeal; his career in the service has been highly distinguished, honorable to himself and a bright example to his comrades."

The Farewell order of Sir Frederic Haines is necessarily laudatory. But the history of the Affghan war has yet to be written, and if the facts be impartially given, the reader will be able to judge whether the successes of the British arms were due to high generalship or to the smiles of good fortune as German critics contend. One thing is, however, certain that though Sir Frederic Haines was the chief of the army, he will not shine conspicuously on the page of that history. Whilehe gives so much credit to the Indian army for its success on the Affghan expedition, His Excellency does not make the slightest allusion to the sad break-down of the commissariat and the transport department. The State we fear has lost more money owing to the inefficiency of the commissariat and transport arrangements than it would have otherwise suffered. We hope the lessons taught in this direction will not be thrown away.

THE PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Famine Commission have recommended that each province of the Empire should be provided with a Department of Agriculture; and that the Supreme Government should have a special Agricultural Department to assist it "in its dealings with the local Governments in the Agricultural Department, and in the supervision of the local Directors." The Commissioners dilate on the importance of collecting improved agricultural and economic statistics; of putting patwaris or village accountants where they exist on an efficient and satisfactory footing as public officers, with a clearly defined set of duties; of resuscitating this class in Bengal and Sind where it has ceased to exist; of having a staff of kanungoes for supervising patwaris. The proposals of the Commission are now under the consideration of the Government of India; and if they are accepted and sanctioned by the Secretary of State, the central Agricultural Department, which was abolished in 1879, would be re-established, and a Department of Agriculture created in each province on the model of the North-West Department, which is presided over by Mr. Buck. The Commissioners write:—"Our Report has clearly shown how greatly agriculture preponderates over all other interests and employments in which the people of India are engaged; how essential we think it that technical agricultural knowledge should be called in to enable the productive powers of the soil to be applied in the most effective manner, not merely to add to the wealth of the country, but to secure a food-supply which shall keep pace with the increase of population; and how valuable in all departments of administration would be the acquisition by the executive officials of more accurate knowledge of the statistics of agriculture, of the ordinary out-turn of the harvests and the relative produce of the crops from year to year. As long ago as 1870 the Government of India began to take steps for establishing a more efficient system of control over the action of the local Governments in relation to all matters connected with the statistics of agriculture and its practical improvement. From time to time repeated injunctions have been issued that increased attention should be paid to these important interests, but very little progress has been made in giving effect to these orders, and only in the North-West Provinces have organized measures been taken in this direction by any of the local Governments. It is our hope that the example thus afforded may be followed at an early date elsewhere, and that an Agricultural Department may be established in every province on the general basis suggested in the former part of our Report, and now further to be explained in detail."

It is only natural that Mr. Charles Elliot, the real author of the Report of the Famine Commission, who is known to be an ardent disciple and admirer of Sir John Strachey, should advocate the establishment of an Agricultural Department in every province on the model of the North-West Department, which was created by Sir John. But the wonder is that Mr. Elliott should have suggested the resuscitation of the Agricultural Department of the Supreme Government, which was abolished two years ago by the late Finance Minister. For our part, we think that the carrying out of the proposals of the Famine Commission under notice would involve an unnecessary expenditure of public money. The defunct Agricultural Department of the Supreme Government was established by Lord Mayo in 1870, when Sir John Strachey was the *de facto* Governor-General of India in all matters relating to the internal administration of the country. The Department existed for ten years, during which period it did very little to justify its existence. Had the department been a really useful institution, Sir John Strachey, who had been chiefly instrumental in establishing it and who had created the provincial Agricultural Department for the North Western Provinces, would have been the last person to abolish it. As a matter of fact, the late Etcetera Department of the Supreme Government had done almost nothing to promote the diffusion and application of a scientific knowledge of agriculture in India. This has been acknowledged in plain terms by Mr. Allan Hume in his pamphlet on *Agricultural Reform*, which was reviewed at some length in these columns at the beginning of last year. When the abolished Agricultural Department failed to introduce better methods of cultivation into the country, where is the use of resuscitating it at a considerable additional expenditure? The experiment, after fair trial, was pronounced a failure, and the matter ought to rest there. The only thing that the Department did towards the diffusion of a knowledge of improved methods of tillage was the establishment of a few model farms. Some of these farms are still in existence and they involve much waste of public money. Lord Mayo was, no doubt, influenced by a noble consideration in taking in hand the question of the practical improvement of agriculture; but experience has conclusively demonstrated that the establishment of an Agricultural Department is not calculated to teach scientific agriculture to the people, and to stimulate popular sympathy and interest in efforts made to introduce it. If so, why repeat the experiment on a larger scale and cause a further waste of public money?

The results of the practical working of the North-West Department of Agriculture have not been more satisfactory or hopeful. That Department has now existed for seven years; and during this long period it had not done much useful work for the improvement of agriculture. It has, no doubt, done something for the collection of trade statistics; but this work could have been performed by any other Department of the Government. For the collection of commercial statistics more or less trustworthy, we need not maintain a costly Agricultural Department. Mr. Buck, Director of Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has himself admitted that it would justly be held to be a waste of national funds if in each province a number of inexperienced officials like himself and his assistants were turned loose at the public expense with orders to devise a system of agricultural reform. Yet this is precisely what would be done in every province if the proposals of the Famine Commission were sanctioned. The North-West Department of Agriculture is proud of the results achieved at the Cawnpore Experimental Farm. But as Sir Ashley Eden has pertinently remarked, "Many of the experiments relate to matters which can have no real bearing, direct or indirect, on agricultural improvements, and can certainly convey no lesson to the agricultural community." Sir Ashley Eden is perfectly justified in saying:—"I have for many years past followed with interest the various experiments which have from time to time been made, under the orders of the Government of India, in respect to the establishment of model farms, and the conclusion at which I have arrived (which appears to be in accordance with the general conclusion on the subject) is that with scarcely an exception the experiments have signally failed and that it has been shown that those, who were employed to teach the people agriculture, had more to learn from the people than to teach them." We have Mr. Allan Hume's admission to the effect that so far as non-scientific agriculture is concerned the Indian cultivator has nothing to learn from his rulers. Agricultural reform in India, as we have

over and over again pointed out in these columns, means the introduction of scientific agriculture, which cannot be practised by the Indian ryot, who, as a rule, has no resources beyond the current harvest. We do not surely require an expensive Agricultural Department for the collection of agricultural and economic statistics or for improving patwaris where they exist, or for resuscitating the class where it has ceased to exist. Valuable and trustworthy agricultural and economic statistics were collected in Bengal by a selected staff of Deputy Collectors during the administration of Sir George Campbell; and the same agency may be used for the same purpose whenever required. The maintenance of a costly machinery for the collection of agricultural and economic statistics is not necessary. To talk of improving the class of patwaries whose monthly pay is often less than that of a chaprasi or constable is ridiculous in the extreme. Those who think it possible to secure honesty and efficiency in officials who get the magnificent sum of rupees six or seven a month must be very simple indeed. Sir George Campbell, while Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, made many efforts to resuscitate the class of patwaris in Bengal; but these efforts ended in failure. In the face of these facts, it would be a sheer waste of the national funds to create an Agricultural Department in each province, and to re-establish the defunct Agricultural Department of the Government of India. We earnestly hope Lord Hartington will not sanction the proposals of the Famine Commission under this head.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor and suite left Calcutta for Darjeeling on Thursday last. His Honor left Sealdah at 4-45 P. M. and is expected to reach Jore Bangalow the next day at 1-15 P. M. Thanks to steam, what was hitherto a journey for days has now become a matter of a few hours. In less than 21 hours a person can now reach Darjeeling from Calcutta.

WE HAVE received a copy of the first annual report of the Northbrook Indian Club. The origin of this club is thus set forth in the annual report "The want had long been greatly felt of some Club in London where Indian gentlemen coming to this country might find a fit place to mix the European gentlemen interested in or connected with India, and thereby acquiring an intimacy and friendship which can only be gained by such social institutions. The Sub-committee of the National Indian Association, to facilitate the desired object, has therefore founded this club." To Lord Northbrook mainly the Club we believe owes its existence. In the course of the year, eighty-seven gentlemen were elected as members of the Club, fifty-two of whom were natives of India. With a view to strengthen the funds of the Association the following rule has been passed: "Any gentleman residing in India, who may desire to promote the object of the Institution, may become an Honorary Member on payment of Rs. 100." As the object of this institution is to promote friendly intercourse and community of feelings between Englishmen and their fellow-subjects in India, we hope native gentlemen will further this object by contributing to the funds of the Association.

WE ARE SORRY to state that ill-health again compels Mr. W. M. Souttar, Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, to take furlough for twenty months. We sincerely and earnestly hope that the prolonged rest which he will now have will thoroughly re-establish his health. Notwithstanding failing health Mr. Souttar has done exceedingly well as the head of the Calcutta Corporation. It was entirely due to his hearty co-operation that the Commissioners were able to effect retrenchments in their establishments and to restore the finances to a healthy condition. His personal relations with the Commissioners were the most pleasant; if they ever differed from him they differed as friends. In this respect we may say without meaning disparagement to any body he was unique among the gentlemen, who have from time to time filled the chair of Lord Mayor of Calcutta. We wish him a safe and happy journey home and a speedy recovery to health.

MR. H. L. HARRISON officiates for Mr. Souttar as Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police. He is a very able officer, and in whatever position he has been placed he has always distinguished himself. Whether as Inspector of Schools, as Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal under Sir William Grey, as Collector of Midnapore, as Secretary to the Board, as Officiating Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, he has shewn much administrative ability, knowledge and vigour. His greatest merit is, however, his thorough conscientiousness. He may be mistaken, but what he considers to be right, he will do it without turning this way or that way. He possesses a sweet temper, and has a knack of winning the good will of those with whom he works. He is thoroughly constitutional. From what we have seen of him we have no hesitation in saying that he will make a both efficient and popular Chairman of the Corporation. We thank the Lieutenant-Governor for making this happy choice.

THE QUESTION of the arrest of zenana ladies in execution of decrees we are glad to observe has excited some interest. Of course the go-ahead people amongst us, who wish to break down the partitions of the zenana at any price, do not care for the national feeling outraged by the process, but the whole native community view with indignation the outrage committed. The only point worth consideration is as to how the interests of suitors may be protected without sacrificing the zenana feeling. We think that that object may be attained by requiring zenana ladies, who may be parties to suits, to give security before they are permitted to carry on such suits.

THE ONLY charitable College maintained in Calcutta for the benefit of the native poor is the well known Seal's Free College, which is a standing monument of the public spirit and liberality of the late Babu Muttylal Seal, the founder of the Seal Family of Colootollah. This College has been in existence for upwards of a quarter of a century. We are glad to learn that a local habitation is about to be given to this College. On Thursday last the foundation-stone of the new building, which will be erected in Halliday Street, was laid by Babu Kanyelal Seal, the youngest son of the late Babu Muttylal Seal, in the presence of the members of his family, his leading officers, and friends.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary some time ago pointed out an alleged discrepancy between Lord Hartington's estimate of the Home Charges and that given by Mr. Hunter in his recent book "England's work in India." It was stated, if we remember rightly, that Mr. Hunter made the Home charges at 7 millions sterling, while Lord Hartington gave them at 16 millions. But on looking at pp. 40-41 of Mr. Hunter's book, which has now reached India, we observe that the 7 millions are exclusive of debt, railways, irrigation works, and all payments for borrowed capital, for which Mr. Hunter allows another 7 millions; making an average of 14 millions during the five years ensuing 1879. These figures agree exactly with the published Parliamentary accounts and in no way interfere with Lord Hartington's estimate for the current year. According to the last Finance and Revenue Accounts presented to Parliament on 31st May 1880, the total Home Charges during the two years ending 31st March 1880 were 28¼ millions or just over 14 millions a year. The payments for debt and borrowed money for public works in the two years exceeded 14½ millions, leaving just under 7 millions for the Home Charges, as Mr. Hunter specifies on page 41 of his book. The same result will be obtained by taking the average for the past five years from pages 23-27 of the Parliamentary Abstract presented to both Houses in 1880.

WE ARE glad to learn that our well-known countryman, Dr. Ramdas Sen, has been invited to be present at and take part in the proceedings of the Oriental Congress to be held at Berlin on the 12th September next. We observe that the Italian periodical, the *Rassegna Delle Letterature Straniere*, contains a favourable notice of his work Aitihasika Rahasaya.

AN INFLUENTIAL deputation including Lord Elcho, M. P., Alderman Sir William Rose, Baron Henry de Worms, M.P., Sir William Palliser, M.P., Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., Mr. Dixon-Hartland, M.P., General Raines, Mr. Lusk, Mr. Loveridge and others, waited upon the Lord Mayor of London to ask him to convene a public meeting of the citizens in the Guildhall with reference to the proposed evacuation of Kandahar. The Lord Mayor in reply said:

"He was placed in a position of difficulty which they would all understand and appreciate. When he first took office he publicly announced that during his mayoralty he should not identify himself with any political parties, and that he should steer clear of them all, believing that, as Lord Mayor, he was bound to hold a strictly neutral position. In that determination he had all along acted. He was extremely sorry that the question of Candahar had been entirely removed from the range of commerce and become a political and party matter. A party motion had been brought before the House of Commons, which the Government treated as a resolution of want of confidence and had given a special day for its consideration, and it was in every sense a political subject. He, as Lord Mayor, declined to identify himself with it in its present phase, and he could not, looking at the pledges he had made, convene or preside at a meeting of such a one-sided political aspect. He regretted to be obliged to decline the request thus made to him.

The deputation then asked the Lord Mayor to convene the meeting, but not personally to attend it, but this he also refused.

THERE ARE some points in Lord Hartington's despatch on the employment of natives of India in the public service, which deserve notice. We give the following extract from it:

"It has been thought by H. M.'s Government, in a high degree expedient for political and financial reasons, to employ, as far as possible, the services of qualified Natives of India in the Civil Administration of their country, even though, in some instances, and in the earlier stages of the undertaking, such services may appear not so certainly efficient or satisfactory as the services of English candidates for office.

"Actual experience has shown that where Englishmen compete before their own countrymen with natives of India for official patronage they are apt to prevail in the competition more generally than is consistent, not perhaps always with their relative fitness, but not certainly with the possibility of such a complete adoption as could be wished of the policy of preferring competent natives. It is most true, as your Excellency represents, that of the sons of Civil and Military Officers, for whom their parents have found it difficulty in providing, there is always in India an abundant supply incessantly solicitous for patronage sometimes very fit for it, and usually very powerfully backed and recommended, whether fit or not. To these local claimants are not unfrequently added, others as pressing and as difficult to set aside, recommended chiefly by a personal and sometimes by political interest, such as can never be entirely excluded and is sometimes difficult to resist. The result in practice has been that, with the best intentions, the dispensers of local patronage find themselves liable to be turned aside from the duties they had prescribed to themselves, and thus the strict observance of the declared policy is often impaired and obstructed. It was to remove more completely the obstacles which had been shown to exist to the complete application of this policy and thus to assist the local Governments in this not the easiest part of their duties, that H. M.'s Government thought it advisable to insist, in appointments to the higher offices in the Uncovenanted Service, on the observance of the principle above mentioned and to extend it to all offices of that class carrying a salary higher than Rupees 200 a month with certain specified exceptions.

"There are doubtless occasions where the strictness of this rule may properly be waived in considerations of special circumstances. But these are provided for by the opportunity given for reference in exceptional cases to the Secretary of State in Council, so that on this head no difficulty need occur.

"I may add that antecedently altogether to any policy of employing natives in preference to Europeans, and quite independently of that policy, it had been a long established constitutional maxim of Anglo-Indian Governments to discourage and prevent the initial selection of Europeans by the Governments in India for admission into the more important offices in their service, reserving that selection always for the authorities in England, but leaving the location, distribution and promotion of such Europeans when once admitted into the service to the entire discretion of the Local Governments It is an historical fact that the observance of this wholesome rule has more than anything else conduced to the purity of Indian patronage, and to its general freedom from party and political bias."

There are one or two points in the above despatch which as we have said above call for notice. If the natives of India do not succeed in large number at the open competitive examination in England, it is because the age rule handicaps them. They have no fair field. Let the same examination be held in India, and it will be seen whether or not

the natives are fit to pass the competitive examinations. Then, again, it is not correct to say that it may appear that the services of qualified natives appointed to posts hitherto held by Europeans have not proved "so certainly efficient or satisfactory as the services of English candidates for office." In not a single instance, we make bold to say, has this been the case. And lastly, we do not think that the report to the Secretary of State of nomination of Europeans for sanction is a sufficient check. Why should Europeans be at all employed in offices for which Natives are qualified? As a correspondent remarks, if domiciled Europeans have a claim, they ought not to be treated as European British subjects and exempted from the jurisdiction of the criminal courts presided over by natives.

THE FOLLOWING is a statement of Tramway accidents in Calcutta from November 1880 to 1st April 1881:

Date.	Locality.	Name of injured person.	Nature of injury.	REMARKS.
1880				
Nov. 4th.	Bow Bazar.	Nankee Dosad.	Was accidentally brushed by a Tram car.	No injury done.
„ 14th.	Ditto.	.....	A sheep belonging to one Shaik Sumiruddin was accidentally run over by a Tram car and had its legs broken.	Killed by owner, Sumiruddin butcher.
„ 24th.	Ditto, opposite No. 63.	Joyhury Rajwar.	Left foot crushed by a Tram car.	Sent to Medical College Hospital. Cured and discharged on 9th February 1881.
Dec. 6th.	Ditto.	Obhoy Churn Pal.	Injuries on the head by a fall while alighting from a car.	Refused to go to Hospital.
1881				
Jan. 9th.	Ditto, opposite No. 33.	Amritolall Dey.	Injuries on forehead while alighting from a car.	Sent to Medical College Hospital. Dressed and discharged.
„ 29th.	Hare Street, opposite No. 9.	Gobindo Sircar.	Left leg fractured by a fall from a Tram car.	Leg amputated; is doing well.
Feb. 1st.	Upper Circular Road on footpath.	Purna Chunder Banerjee.	Dislocation of the right shoulder by a knock from a Tramway horse.	Sent to Medical College Hospital. Dressed and discharged on 1st February 1881.
„ 2nd.	Sealdah.	Madhobee Bewah.	Fracture of middle finger by a knock from a Tramway horse.	Ditto on 2nd February 1881.
„ „	Lall Bazar, Cross Road.	Mrs. Parkinson.	Fracture of left thigh by a fall while alighting from a car.	Refused to go to Hospital. Treated at home.
„ 8th.	Bow Bazar, near Hurcatta Lane.	Nepal Chunder Nundon.	Fracture of right arm and right thigh by a fall while alighting from a car.	Sent to Medical College Hospital for treatment.
„ 24th.	.....	Tainey Coachman.	Slight injuries from a kick from one of the Tramway horse.	Sent to Medical College Hospital. Cured and discharged on 27th February 1881.
„ „	Bow Bazar.	Kally Chand Sewa.	Slight injuries from a knock from a Tram car.	Sent to Medical College Hospital. Dressed and discharged.
„ 28th.	Chitpore Road opposite No. 150.	Syed Asadulla.	Injuries on shoulder, neck and head from a fall against the foot-board of Car No. 19.	Died from injuries received on 28th February 1881.
March 3rd.	Tiretta Bazar, do. No. 164.	Jamiruddin Khan.	Right foot smashed by a Tram car.	Leg amputated; since died from injuries on the 10th March 1881.
„ „	Chitpore Road, do. No. 151.	L. James.	Left foot crushed by a Tram car.	Sent to Medical College Hospital. Cured and discharged.
„ 9th.	Ditto.	Nobin Chunder Addy.	Accidentally received injuries on nose, forehead and left leg in the fall from his carriage caused by the collision with the Tramway car.	Sent to Medical College Hospital. Dressed and discharged.
„ 12th.	Bow Bazar, towards west side.	Honooman Lala.	Injuries on the right side of chest and on foot from the knock of a horse of the Tramway Company.	Sent to Medical College Hospital.
„ „	Dalhousie Square, North.	Hullodhur Das.	Slight injuries on the back of head by a fall from a Tram car.	Sent to Medical College Hospital. Dressed and discharged.
„ 24th.	Bow Bazar, junction of Amherst Street.	Mr. W. Berger, Breaksman, Tramway Co.	Fracture of left thigh and wound from the kick of a horse attached to Tram car.	Removed to Medical College Hospital for treatment.
„ 29th.	The Police report that at a crossing in Chitpore Road a private conveyance came into collision with a Tram car and hurt a foot of one of the horses belonging to the Company.			
„ 30th.	Chitpore Road.	Native woman name unknown.	Was knocked down by the horse of a Tram car, but sustained no injury.	
April 1st.	The Police report that in Chitpore Road a laden cart collided with a Tram car. Wheel of the cart was damaged to some extent.			

The above return it will be seen does not include carriage accidents. These accidents we are told are very frequent.

THE FOLLOWING interesting conversations took place in the House of Commons regarding Kandahar:

Mr. Onslow asked the Secretary of State for India whether, considering the importance of the debate on the subject of Candahar, which had been announced to take place on Thursday, Her Majesty's Government could, on their own responsibility, either make a statement or lay further papers upon the table of the House, so as to place the House in full possession of all the facts of the case.

The Marquis of Hartington.—Immediately after the decision had been taken not permanently to occupy Candahar, communications were opened with the Ameer Abdurrahman, informing him of the intention of the Government to consider the arrangements which had been made for the government of Southern Afghanistan, and expressing the desire of the Viceroy to act in the matter in consultation and concert with him. There was great delay in the transmission of this letter to Cabul, and the Ameer's reply was also detained on the road. The Ameer, however, expressed his gratitude to the British Government, and his strong desire for a personal interview with the Viceroy to confer upon the affairs of Afghanistan; but this, on account of the Viceroy's illness and for other reasons, was deemed at the time impossible. He, however, sent an envoy to Calcutta, to confer principally on Kabul affairs, who had several satisfactory interviews with the Viceroy and has returned to Kabul. In the meantime, the Viceroy had intimated to Abdurrahman that the British Government would contemplate with satisfaction the restoration of Kandahar to the dominions of Afghanistan, and would agree to the extension of His Highness' authority over that province, recognizing his Government when established, and generally assisting him, as they did at Cabul by a limited material help. The Amir made the purport of the Viceroy's letter generally known at Kabul, and accepted the offer. The Viceroy has since informed Abdurrahman that it was necessary that the Kabul troops, with a Governor authorized to receive charge from British officers, should reach Kandahar early in April. The Ameer replied that he was desirous of taking charge of Kandahar at once; that his troops were all ready, his carriage being his principal difficulty, and that he hoped his forces would reach Candahar about the time named. The latest information received from the Viceroy is to the effect that the Kabul troops have started or will start shortly from Kabul, and will reach Kandahar early in April, and that all arrangements for our withdrawal are completed. At the same time measures have been taken at Kandahar in preparation for the withdrawal of the British troops; and several leading Sirdars have written to the Ameer tendering their allegiance. That is all the information which I think it possible to give to the House at the present time. The situation is, as the House will see, a somewhat critical one (hear, hear); and to enter into further details would not add much to the information of the House, while it might do some harm in Afghanistan. (Hear hear.) The correspondence is in an extremely incomplete form, the more so as by some accident or oversight a great part of the despatches which ought to have been received by the two last mails have not reached the India Office. Among these are the minutes of members of Council, which I hoped to have laid on the table, and which I expected to have received three weeks, or at least a fortnight since, but which are still wanting. Under these circumstances, I regret that it is not in my power to lay any further papers on the table before the debate on the motion of the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Stanhope).

Mr. Bourke inquired whether the noble lord was in a position to lay the Report, Mr. Lyall on the table.

Lord George Hamilton asked the noble lord whether he had any objection to telegraph to India in order to ascertain what the purport of the minutes in question was. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Elcho would be glad to know whether the British troops would be withdrawn when the troops of the Ameer arrived at Kandahar.

Mr. Onslow inquired whether any communication had taken place with Ayub Khan on the subject of Kandahar.

The Marquis of Hartington said that no communication had taken place with Ayub Khan. In reply to the noble lord, he had to say that it was not intended that any British troops should permanently occupy Kandahar. What would be the precise arrangement for the withdrawal of the troops he was not in a position to state. In reply to the question of the right hon. gentleman, he had to say that he would consider whether Mr. Lyall's report should be produced. He did not think it would be possible to telegraph for the substance of the minutes of members of the Council. Documents of that kind were not usually capable of being treated in that way without losing a great deal of their value.

Lord John Manners asked whether any arrangements had been made for the protection of the inhabitants of Kandahar who had favoured the British cause after the withdrawal of our troops.

The Marquis of Hartington said he was aware that that was one of the subjects which had been occupying the attention of the Government of India. He was not, however, in a position to state exactly what arrangements had been made.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C.B., late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes:—"I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King, Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes:—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior qualities of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and Store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 16th April, 1881.

This week had only three days for the transaction of commercial matters, the rest being devoted to Churuck Puja and Easter Holidays. Nothing of importance has transpired during the short period either in Imports or Exports. Piece-goods market has been very flat as dealers showed no disposition to operate having large stock of goods remaining unsold at their hands—some transactions, however, have taken place in grey goods chiefly upon ample concessions being made by sellers to buyers in prices and extensions of time being allowed for taking delivery of such purchases. We have learnt that a very large quantity of goods are on their way for this market which when they will arrive may render things worse.

Yarns,—there has been no change in this market except that country manufactures have experienced a better feeling. Export market has neither been heavy during the period under review, transactions have been confined within narrow limits.

Oil-seeds—no improvement as yet.

Jute—continues steady without any change.

Rice—about 60,000 bags of 2 mds. each of the following descriptions found buyers—at rates quoted below:

Ballam	1	10	6	to 1	15	6
Kheeare	1	3	0	to 1	8	0
Raree	1	8	0	to 1	12	0
Kazla	1	3	0	to 1	5	0
Mooghy new	1	14	0	to 2	1	0
Do. old	1	9	0	to 1	11	6

MONETARY.

There has been no change in the rates of interest or discount, 6 per cent. continues to be the rate at the Bank of Bengal for loans on deposit of Government Securities; in the open market 4 per cent.; the resources of the Bank have been larger from a falling-off in the trade demand.

Government Securities have rather been quiet and the following rates ruled at the close.

4 per cent.	101
4½ „	109-14 to 109-15

Joint-Stock Shares. Jute industries continued to be in fair demand even at advanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Secretary Satabuldee, Native Club	20	0	0
Pundit Ramjoo Saheb, Kashmir	10	0	0
V. N. Narasimiengar Esq, Kolar	13	4	0
Chitaldroog Reading Room	6	10	0
Secretary Birdwood Library, Wadhwan	13	4	0
Hon'ble Sir Munguldas Nathoo Bhay, Bombay	13	4	0
Baboo Suttyachurn Mookerjee, Cooch Behar	6	8	0
„ Chundernath Biswas, Barrackpore	10	0	0
„ Mchimchunder Roy Chowdhry, Monirampore	10	0	0
„ Bhugwanchunder Bose, Krishnaghur	13	4	0
„ Muttylal Ghoshal, Kurseong	3	4	0
„ Gopee Kissen Banerjee, Jehanabad			0
„ Girishchunder Raha, Krishnaghur	13	4	0
„ Muddenmohun Misser, Bhagulpore	0	14	0
„ Pearymohun Banerji, Ranchi	13	4	0
„ Mohadeb Mokerji, Dumdum	8	0	0
„ Khetternath Bose, Mozufferpore	10	0	0
„ Ramnath Seal, Satkhirah	13	4	0
„ Harimohun Laheri, Nowgong	13	4	0
„ Horrishchunder Chuckerburtee, Gya	7	12	0
„ Wommeshchunder Das, Goopta Barrisal	10	0	0
„ Surajbans Sahai, Chupprah	3	0	0
„ Dwarkanath Ghosh, Bhuddruck	6	0	0
„ Lalmohun Gangooly, Purneah	10	0	0
„ Nobinchunder Mullick, Dowlatpore	6	10	0
„ Nagendranath Mookerji, Agra	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 13, 1881.

GENERAL.—Babu Issurchunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to Beerbhoom.

Babu Kustori Lal, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, and Deputy Collector, is posted to the district of Purneah.

Mr. E. G. Glazier, C. S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 17th ultimo.

Lieutenant W. Hastings, Cantonment Magistrate, Dum-Dum, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment, during the absence, on leave, of Captain H. Boileau, or until further orders.

Captain J. F. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that Cantonment, until further orders.

Babu Denonath Chuckerbutty, Deputy Collector employed in the district of Moorshedabad under the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department of this Government, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. W. Macpherson, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Nuddea, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. F. Browne, or until further orders.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Dacca, is appointed to act, until further orders, as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea.

Babu Surrutchunder Dass, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr. C. P. Caspersz, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Raneegunge division of the Burdwan district is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that sub-division.

Mr. H. Farrer, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Serajgunge, Pubna, is allowed leave for seven days under Rule 1 (*a*) Chapter VIII of the Civil Leave Code, to enable him to appear at the examination for High Proficiency in Bengali to be held in Calcutta in July next.

The services of Babu Hurishchunder Banerji, temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department (Railway Branch) of this Government.

Babu Hurishchunder Banerji, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the districts of Nuddea, Jessore, and the 24-Pergunnahs.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has granted Mr. J. O'Kinealy, C. S., an extension of furlough for seven months.

Advertisements.

Notice.

1. From the current month, the Taki School is taken over by Government, and will be known as the Taki Government High School.

2. The present staff will receive this as a notice that their services may be dispensed with at the beginning of the Summer Vacation.

3. They will however continue to discharge the duties of their several posts until the final orders of Government are known on the question of their appointment to the Government Service. Fresh orders may be expected during the current month.

(Sd.) A. W. GARRETT,
Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
RS. 200 PER SHARE, RS. 50 PAID UP.
(No further call ever anticipated.)

THE Directors are now issuing 2,000 Shares of above Company. Last Report and Forms of Application can be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April, 1881.

THE CITY COLLEGE LECTURES.

The first of this series of Fortnightly Lectures will be delivered by Dr. Thoburn on "America and the American People" at the premises of the City College 45 Beniatola Lane, College Square, on Monday the 18th Instant at 5 P. M. Mr. A. M. Bose, Barrister-at-Law will take the chair. The public are invited to attend.

UMES CHANDRA DATTA, B. A.
Secretary.
City College, 16th April 1881.

WANTED.

For the Dacca Municipality a Secretary. His salary will be Rs. 300 per mensem. His duties will be to superintend all the work both out-door and office of the Municipality. Applications with copies of testimonials to be made to the Chairman, Dacca Municipality, before the 25th instant. The Secretary will have to enter upon his duties on the 1st of May.

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BRIMMING OVER WITH GOOD READING
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Wanted—A wife	Death of English Kings
What makes a woman	The end of the Honey moon
Thy labor is not in vain	The fakir of Jacko
Correspondence	What is love
Chaperons	Cheats and Sharpers in Calcutta
Literary Notices	New way of spelling
In the City of Palaces	The grievance monger
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A lad's reason for not drinking	A Valentine
George Eliot's views on life to come	The age of chivalry
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Mother Shipton's lugubrious prohecy	A child's reason
Proposals	The Family Friend
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Calcutta a hundred years ago	Reputation
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☞ Price Re. 1. Outstation residents may send a rupee's worth of half anna postage stamps in their letters, to the

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WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics. Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples and Eruptions on the skin.

Many of the best physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

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☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER and see that you get it. Thousands of testimonials of the marvellous cures by DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER ☞ Beware of imitations.

The Lady Superior of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes :—"We find DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER efficacious and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine."

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung G.C.S.I., after ordering for a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, approved of the medicine, and ordered for 6 anp again for 12 more large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

Save your Eyes! Restore your Sight!

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

		Steel.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*
Pebbles, Concave, or Convex spectacles	Rs.	6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	„	5	7	20
Crystal Ditto Ditto	„	3	6	18
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Packing and postage ans 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

37, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.

ZOEDONE.

THE Indian Zoedone Company Limited will shortly import into this Presidency pending the completion of arrangements to manufacture it on the spot. The celebrated non-alcoholic tonic beverage ZOEDONE, the consumption of which in Europe is already enormous. Further and more detailed advertisements will shortly appear, meanwhile attention is directed to this valuable preparation as being in the highest degree suitable for India.

ZOEDONE. A delicious sparkling beverage for daily use.

ZOEDONE is exhilarating, yet non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE may be taken continuously as a substitute for alcoholic liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE is refreshing, stimulating and invigorating.

ZOEDONE as a nerve and brain tonic is unrivalled.

ZOEDONE contains all the essential constituents of the blood, the brain, and nerve tissue.

ZOEDONE—For diminished vitality.

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ZOEDONE—For supplying nerve force.

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ZOEDONE—When the system is below par and require building up.

ZOEDONE—Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department writes of it thus :—I am of opinion that in Zoedone is to be found a complete solution of the problem, which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if Zoedone be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers.

ZOEDONE is sparkling.

ZOEDONE is stimulating.

ZOEDONE is nutritive.

ZOEDONE may be drunk by persons of every age and at all times.

ZOEDONE will keep good after being opened retains its sparkling qualities to the last.

ZOEDONE—Forladies who are weak and delicate, and require a tonic for the nerves.

ZOEDONE—For children of all ages to assist in their healthy development.

ZOEDONE.—By Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, author of The Elements of Indian Hygiene &c.

"I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only a health giving drink, but essentially, containing as it does the quadruple phosphates of iron, lime, potash and soda, a health restoring drink par excellences reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing indeed if we ceuld see it introduced into Hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedical dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phthisis &c. The cost at which it is sold should in itself commend Zoedone to the people in India.

ZOEDONE.—Due notice will shortly be given where and in what towns Zoedone may be obtained.

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT &Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'sSyrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S

Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

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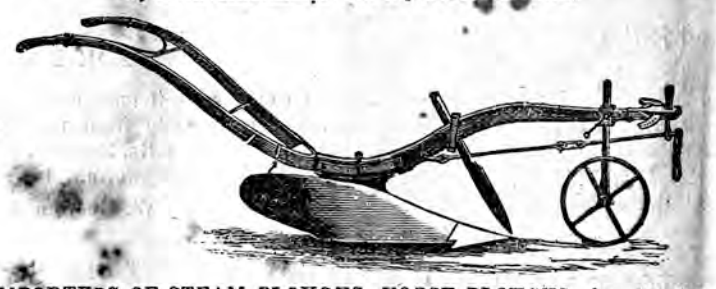

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Strings of large Pearls, Diamond Studs,

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